AUGUST 6, 1767. THE NUMBER 846.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the lateſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

An officer of his Majeſty's ſhip the Dolphin has juſt publiſhed an account of the voyage of the ſaid ſhip round the world, under the command of the Hon. Commodore Byron, containing an account of the ſeveral places, people, plants, animals, &c. ſeen on the voyage; a deſcription of the Straits of Magellan, and of the gigantick people called Patagonians; alſo an account of ſeven iſlands, lately diſcovered in the South Seas. The following ſhort extract from this long deſired work may be agreeable to our readers.

ON the 22d of December, 1764, at 6 o'clock in the morning, they ſaw the extremes of Terra del Fuego, extending from ſouth eaſt by ſouth to the ſouth weſt by ſouth, at four or five leagues diſtance. At eight they diſcovered a good deal of ſmoke iſſuing forth from different quarters, and perceived a number of people on horſeback.

"We anchored (ſays our author) at fourteen fathoms on the north ſhore, and ſaw Cape Virgin Mary, which appeared over the low neck of land to the eaſt north eaſt, and Point Poſſeſſion to the weſt by ſouth. We were then about a mile from land, and no ſooner came to an anchor than the people on ſhore hollowed to us, and moved their hands; on which we immediately hoiſted out all our boats, well manned and armed.

"When we had rowed within twenty yards of the ſhore we lay on our oars, and obſerved that great numbers of them ſurrounded the beach, and by their countenances ſeemed equally deſirous of having us land. After the moſt amicable ſigns which we were capable of underſtanding, or they of giving, a ſignal was made to them to retire backwards.

"As ſoon as the Indians had retired from the beach, the Commodore leaped on ſhore, followed by his officers and men, whom he drew up in a poſture of defence. Immediately at our landing they came about us to the number of 200 or more, looking at us with evident marks of ſurpriſe, and, as it ſhold ſeem, at the great diſproportion of our ſtature.

"After many amicable ſigns, which appeared equally agreeable to both parties, our Commodore, who had the precaution to carry with him on ſhore a great number of trinkets, ſuch as ſtrings of beads, ribands, and the like, diſtributed them with great freedom, giving each of them ſome. He made the Indians ſit down on the ground, that he might put the ſtrings of beads, &c. round their necks; and ſuch was their extraordinary ſize that, in this ſituation, they were almoſt as high as the Commodore when ſtanding.

"They were now ſo delighted with the different trinkets, which they had an opportunity of viewing as they hung round their necks, that the Commodore could ſcarcely reſtrain them from careſſing him, eſpecially the women, whoſe large and maſculine features correſponded with the enormous ſize of their bodies. Their middle ſtature ſeemed to be about eight feet, their extreme nine and upwards.

"Their clothes conſiſted of the ſkins of guanacoes, or Peruvian ſheep, which reach from their ſhoulders down to their knees; and their hair was long and black, hanging down behind. The faces of the women were painted moſt extravagantly, and their ſtature equally ſurpriſing with that of the men. We ſaw ſome of their infants in their mother's arms whoſe features, conſidering their age, bore the ſame proportion.

"Theſe people frequently looked towards the ſun with an air of adoration, and made motions with their fingers, in order to make us ſenſible of any particular circumſtance they wanted us to underſtand. They appeared to be of an amiable and friendly diſpoſition, and ſeemed to live in great unanimity among themſelves. After we had been with them a ſhort time, they made ſigns for us to go with them to the ſmoke which we ſaw at a diſtance, and at the ſame time pointed to their mouths, as if they intended to give us ſome refreſhment; but their number being at preſent greatly ſuperiour to ours, and it being not improbable that greater multitudes might come upon us unawares from the inland country, our Commodore, who was equally remarkable for his prudence and his bravery, thought it not adviſable to venture any further from the water ſide.

"By the obſervations we made from the maſt head, and from the ſmoke we ſaw riſing from different quarters, theſe Patagonians ſeemed to have no huts, but to be entirely expoſed, without ſo much as a tree of a moderate growth to ſhelter them. Indeed the ſoil is in general ſandy, and the hills, which are very high, are interſperſed with vallies that, to all appearance, are barren; for we here found neither water nor trees, but only a few ſhrubs.

"Thoſe who ſurrounded us on the ſhore were before our landing on horſeback, but on ſeeing us make up to them they diſmounted, and left their horſes at ſome diſtance. Theſe horſes ſeemed to be about 16 hands high, and very ſwift; but bore no proportion to the ſize of their riders, and ſeemed to be but in poor condition.

"At length, after making ſigns that we would depart, with the moſt plauſible promiſes, by our geſtures, of returning to them again from the ſhip, we left theſe Patagonian Indians, who were ſo diſtreſſed and afflicted at our leaving them that we heard their cries for a conſiderable time."

This voyage, among other curious and uſeful particulars, fully confirms and eſtabliſhes the truth of there being a nation or people of monſtrous bulk, and that are in general from 9 to 10 feet high. What uſe Divines may make of this we know not, but it certainly proves what is recorded in Scripture, and even in Heathen authors, that there was, and ſtill is, a race of giants.

LEGHORN, *April* 11.

HE laſt letters from Capraja adviſe that the fortreſs ſtill held out, although they had received no aſſiſtance. Captain Oletta, a Corſican officer, was killed by a muſket ball, as he was viewing the trenches.

GENOA, *April* 11. The Senator Pinelli hath not yet been able to introduce the proviſions deſtined for the garriſon of Capraja. It is reported that the Corſicans do not beſiege the fortreſs in form, but blockade it only, perſuaded that it muſt ſoon ſurrender for want of ſubſiſtence.

COPENHAGEN, *April* 25. The King has ſent a circular reſcript to all his Miniſters at foreign Courts, by which he enjoins them to declare that the negotiations entered into with the Empreſs of Ruſſia have no other object but the intereſts of the high contracting parties, and that there is nothing contained therein that may concern any of the Crowns of Europe, nor cauſe them the leaſt prejudice.

PARIS, *May* 1. The Spiritual Concert at the Thuilleries was interrupted by a tragical event. An Engliſhman who was in company with ſome Ladies in one of the boxes, where there was a French officer, talked and ſung, and made ſo much noiſe, that the officer repreſented to him that it was impoſſible to hear the concert; and receiving an inſulting anſwer, made a ſign to him to walk out. As the officer was going out of the box, the Engliſhman gave him a box on the ear, in ſight of the company; upon which the officer ran him through the body, and made his eſcape. The Engliſhman was immediately put under proper care, but it is aſſured that his wound is not dangerous. He is ſaid to be a rich merchant of London. The regard paid here to foreigners may, perhaps, occaſion this affair to be ſuppreſſed.

LONDON, *May* 7.

The following is the deſcription of a remarkable large ox that was ſhown in Glouceſter, *to* 2000 *people and upwards, in three days:*

It reſembles an elephant in the hind parts, but much larger; he has been ſhown twice before the Royal Family, and has travelled 2000 miles round; the property of Anthony Mills, butcher, who brought the ſame to be weighed alive, and was weighed at Norwich, April 16, 1765, and weighed then 243 ſtone, 14 lb. to the ſtone; he was weighed again March 7th, 1766, and weighed then 258 ſtone 9 lb. 14 lb. to the ſtone. He is much admired for his extraordinary fat and beauty, and meaſures in length from noſe to rump 12 feet 10 inches, in girt 12 feet and a half, and is 18 hands and a half high; and for which the noted Mr. Croſs, who travels with the Lion, bid the proprietor, when at Birmingham, 180 guineas. Mr. Wallet of Lincolnſhire, who bred him, has been bid 70 guineas for the cow he came of.

A hog pig, fed at Crew, of the following weight, was killed by Mr. Meek, hog butcher, at Congleton in Cheſhire: One ſide weighed 314 lb. the head, feet, backbone, fat, and haſlet, 223 lb. the whole amounting to 850 lb.

A modern traveller being lately aſked whether he thought the French people more taxed than the Engliſh, gave the following anſwer: "When I ſee the country of England ſmiling at the cultivation, the grounds exhibiting all the productions of agriculture, parcelled out in beautiful encloſures, corn fields, hay, paſture, woodland, and common; when I ſee her meadows ſtocked with cattle, her downs with ſheep; when I view her horſes and oxen, large and ſtrong, fat and ſleek; when I ſee her farm houſes the habitations of plenty, cleanlineſs, and convenience, and her peaſants well fed, lodged, and clothed, tall, ſtout, hale, and jolly; I cannot help concluding that the people are able to bear thoſe impoſitions which the publick neceſſities have rendered neceſſary. On the other hand, when I perceive ſuch ſigns of poverty, miſery, and dirt, among the commonalty of France; their unfenced fields dug up in deſpair, without the intervention of meadow or fallow ground, without cattle to furniſh manure, without horſes to execute the plans of agriculture; their farm houſes mean, their furnitnre wretched, their apparel beggarly; themſelves, and their beaſts, the images of famine; I cannot help thinking they groan under oppreſſion either from their landlords or their government, probably from both.

May 13. Yeſterday Lord Chatham was much better, and is expected in a few days in town from North End.

A letter from Vienna ſays: "Though this Court ſeems not directly to concern itſelf about the affairs of Poland, in reſpect to the claims of the Diſſidents, there is reaſon to believe that it will be very attentive to the conſequences thereof. In the mean time it is generally thought here that the means uſed by Ruſſia on this occaſion will produce, if not a civil war, at leaſt very great troubles. The Diet, indeed, has the power to grant the demand made by Ruſſia; but the object in queſtion is an important affair of ſtate, and conſequently requires an unanimity of voices; and is it likely that among the great number of deputies, who compoſe that national Senate, there ſhould not be one who will make uſe of the *Liberum Veto?*"

According to letters from Hamburg, a Northern Potentate was ſaid to be making prepartions to bring an army of 50,000 men into the field this ſummer.

Laſt week his Majeſty paſſed near 100 grants for land in Eaſt Florida.

This morning an expreſs was ſent off from the Eaſt India Houſe for Holland, on affairs of importance to the proprietors of ſtock in that country.

May 14. It is ſaid Sir Edward Hawke will ſoon be created a Peer of Ireland.

It has been remarked at the weſt end of the town, as a matter well worth noticing, that almoſt for a month paſt there have not been leſs than 400 Members every day in a certain Aſſembly.

The Providence, Clark, is ſailed from Southampton, with troops for New York.

A few nights ago a Gentleman, at a certain coffee-houſe near St. James's, affirmed with great confidence, and offered to lay any wager on it, that the Iriſh Parliament would gladly ſettle 50,000 l. a year upon his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, if his Highneſs would but condeſcend to reſide in that kingdom.

A Quartermaſter at Putney has now a dog to whom he gives a halfpeny every morning, which the dog lays out at a neighbouring chandler's ſhop for a roll to his breakfaſt. A few days ago the animal went as uſual for his roll, but, finding it too hot, was obliged to drop it by the way; on which he ran back, ſnatched up his halfpeny from the counter, and laid the money out at another ſhop. A Gentleman has offered 20 guineas for him, but was refuſed.

May 16. A foreign Miniſter, we hear, will depart from this metropolis in a week.

We hear orders are ſent to Ireland for ſix regiments of foot to be in readineſs to embark at a ſhort notice.

We are now credibly aſſured that Epiſcopacy will never take place among our ſubjects in America.

We learn from Boſton in New England that the preſent diſpute between the Government and Aſſembly chiefly relates to the quartering of ſoldiers, the latter having flatly refuſed to provide for the maintenance of the troops, purſuant to orders lately ſent from England.

We hear that ſtrict orders are ſent over to his Majeſty's American Governours to prohibit the holding any future congreſs of the different colonies, as was lately done in the caſe of the Stamp Act.

A negotiation for a change of Miniſters is certainly on foot, and has been for ſeveral days paſt.

Lord Egmont, it is ſaid, will be made Secretary of State for the ſouthern department, with the name and power of Miniſter annexed to his office.

Others again ſay that there are no leſs than three negotiations on foot, for a new ſet of Miniſters; and that the next, it is thought, would be a Tory Miniſtry.

Thurſday ſome deſpatches of conſequence were ſent off, from Secretary Conway's office, for his Excellency Governour Bernard of New England.

We hear a committee of American merchants will in a few days attend the Miniſtry, on affairs of importance.

No acts of the American Aſſemblies will for the future be allowed to be valid, unleſs they ſhall wholly comply with the late act for quartering ſoldiers in America.

We alſo hear that the American Aſſemblies will be obliged to conform to all acts of the Britiſh Legiſlature, reſpecting both their internal as well as external polity and government.

The odds lately againſt the Americans was 82.

According to recent letters from Rome, the Jeſuits were on the point of loſing the protection of his Holineſs the Pope, influenced thereto, it is ſaid, by the diſcovery of certain intrigues of the Society, highly derogatory both to the honour and intereſts of the Court of Rome.

The diſcovery of a great quantity of warlike ſtores, which had been a long time ſecretly accumulating, in a college of the Jeſuits, for the uſe of their brethren in Paraguay (where they were to be privately tranſported) facilitated not a little to the diſgrace of thoſe Fathers.

May 18. We hear a plan has been propoſed, by a great man in the Adminiſtration, to regulate Eaſt India ſales, by which the monopoly of teas in particular will be in a great meaſure prevented.

The Rev. and learned Dr. John Wotherſpoon, one of the Miniſters of Paiſley, who was in the latter end of the year 1766 unanimouſly elected Preſident of the College of New Jerſey, in America, has wrote a letter to the Governours of the ſaid College, declining to accept of that high and important truſt.

Extract of a letter from Paris, *dated May* 5.

"The Engliſhman who, through ignorance of our cuſtoms and manners, gave a box on the ear to a military Gentleman at the Concert Spiritual, and who was ſent to the Baſtile, is almoſt cured. He will be immediately conducted to the frontiers of France, next to England; and the King, deſirous that this affair may be attended with no bad conſequences, has ordered the military Gentleman, who is a reduced officer of the regiment of Fitz James, not to depart the Kingdom on any pretence whatever."

The Hon. Houſe of Commons did not break up until one on Saturday morning.

We are told from Venice that an open war with the Algerines was thought to be inevitable, the Dey having propoſed to the Senate, as the baſis of an accommodation, conditions the moſt exorbitant, and imcompatible with the honour and ſovereignty of the Republick.

We hear from Birmingham and Sheffield that a number of artificers in the hardware manufactures has lately been engaged in both thoſe places, to embark for New York and Philadelphia.

Lord Clive is ſaid to be on his paſſage home, on board of the Britannia, Captain Rous.

We hear there are on board the Prince Frederick, Captain Hanan, from South America, now in the Downs, two women, a boy, a girl, and three men, Patagonians.

May 19. We hear that Dennis Rolle, Eſq; has ſent large commiſſions to Ireland for labourers and mechanicks, to be engaged in that kingdom, as ſettlers on his proprietary lands in Eaſt Florida.

A letter from the Eccleſiaſtick State, dated April 18th, ſays: "The Pope has addreſſed a brief to the King of Spain, to engage him to relent in favour of the Jeſuits; and, at all events, declaring that he will not receive them. Orders are already deſpatched to all the ports in his Holineſs's dominions not to permit them to diſembark there."

Saturday laſt the Earl of Chatham was ſo well recovered, at his houſe at North End, as to be able to take an airing on horſeback.

By yeſterday's mail from Holland, we learn that the Corſicans have re-enforced their troops at Capraja with 150 men; and the Genoeſe, not having been able to give aſſiſtance to the commander of the fortreſs, the Corſican officer was offered a capitulation, who immediately ſent an expreſs to General Paoli for orders how to proceed.

A private letter from Hamburg mentions that a treaty of commerce is on the carpet between the Courts of Peterſburg and Madrid.

A tradeſman in the city is making a diamond ſtomacher, for a Lady of Quality, againſt his Majeſty's birthday, valued at 25,000 guineas.

May 20. This day his Majeſty will go to the Houſe of Peers, to ſign ſuch bills as are ready for the Royal aſſent.

A grand promotion of military officers is expected in a few days.

Yeſterday there was a grand Board of Trade held at the Plantation Office, where many of the American Agents attended, upon the diſpute of lands granted in different parts of North America.

Some letters from Leghorn adviſe that General Paoli had iſſued orders for all the ports in Corſica to be ſhut againſt the Jeſuits, great numbers of whom, it was ſaid, were preparing to take refuge in that iſland.

May 21. His Majeſty was attended yeſterday to the Houſe of Peers by the Duke of Ancaſter and the Earl of Denbigh, when the Royal aſſent was given to 18 publick bills, among which were (beſides thoſe mentioned yeſterday) the bill to prevent extortion by ſheriffs and bailiffs, in caſes of execution; and the bill for extending the royalty of the city of Edinburgh over certain adjoining lands, &c. and to enable his Majeſty to grant letters patent for eſtabliſhing a theatre in Edinburgh; and to ſeveral private bills.

GLASGOW, *May* 6. On Monday morning laſt a moſt barbarous and inhuman murder was committed at Anderſton, a village near this city, by Johanna Dougal, on her own daughter, about 8 or 9 years of age. We are informed that ſhe had been in terms of marriage with a man who had made ſome objections to her having a child; and therefore, to get rid of the poor innocent creature, led her out to the fields, and behind a hedge cut her throat to the neck bone, with a common table knife, in a moſt ſhocking manner. Some people being near, and a herd boy ſeeing her at a diſtance, ſhe was purſued and apprehended; and blood appearing on her hands, petticoat, and apron, ſhe at once confeſſed the horrid deed. The inſtrument with which ſhe did the cruel action was found in the hedge near where the child was diſcovered, juſt in the laſt contortion of life; and it appeared that the poor girl had made ſome ſmall reſiſtance, as her left hand was quite cut acroſs the fingers. The wretched mother was committed to priſon.

CHARLESTOWN, *July* 6.

We hear that the ſucceſsful planting and manufacturing of HEMP in this province laſt year has induced ſeveral Gentlemen to ſend for proper perſons from England, and other parts, to carry on the rope making buſineſs here; in conſequence of which we may, in a few months, expect to ſee two, three, or more rope walks opened.

Captain Dawſon, in four days from Providence, informs us that his Majeſty's frigat the Eſcorte, commanded by Thomas Foley, Eſq; ſailed from thence for England the 24th paſt. That his Majeſty's armed ſloop Chaleurs was arrived there from hence. That ſome wreckers had found two of the galleons, formerly mentioned in the papers as loſt, and got a conſiderable quantity of treaſure out of them. And that no leſs than 27 veſſels were out upon the wreck of one, ſaid to have had 12 millions of dollars on board.

Letters from Penſacola, of the 7th inſtant, by the Grenville packet boat (juſt arrived) confirm the former accounts we have had of the great want of proviſions there of every kind, adding that this want had continued for two months, and, had it not been for the arrival of a ſmall ſchooner the day before, from Philadelphia, with 100 barrels of flower, the inhabitants muſt have been reduced to live on Indian corn alone. The ſame letters complain of the ſcarcity of caſh, and very little trade ſtirring; and adviſe of the Spaniards being gone from New Orleans up the river Miſſiſippi, where they are erecting forts oppoſite to ours.

Yeſterday Mrs. HUME (the celebrated writer and preacher lately arrived from England) delivered an exhortation to a numerous body of people, of all profeſſions, at the Quakers meeting houſe.

NEW YORK, *July* 20.

Tueſday night laſt arrived here his Majeſty's ſhip the Garland, Captain St. John, in 13 days from Halifax; in whom came paſſengers the Rev. Mr. Paulus Bryzelius, Miſſionary of Nova Scotia, Col. Robinſon, Barrack-maſter General, Captain Owen, Lieutenant Mills, Lieutenant Brewer, and other Gentlemen. Commodore Hood was hourly expected there, to take on him the command of the fleet.

We are informed that ſundry perſons in this city have of late bought regimental clothes belonging to his Majeſty of ſeveral ſoldiers in this place, contrary to the act of Parliament in that caſe made; for which they were carried before Whitehead Hicks, Eſq; our Mayor, and fined 5l. ſterling for each offence.

We hear that ſeveral people in this place were lately fined for ſelling liquors by retail, not having licenſe nor exciſe; and we are told that the Magiſtrates are determined to put the laws againſt ſuch offenders rigorouſly in execution.

Extract from the votes of the Houſe of Commons of Great Britain, *the 15th of May*, 1767.

Reſolved, That it appears to this Committee that the Houſe of Repreſentatives of his Majeſty's province of New York have, in direct diſobedience of the Legiſlature of Great Britain, refuſed to make proviſion for ſupplying with neceſſaries his Majeſty's troops in ſuch a manner as is required by an act of Parliament made in the 5th year of his Majeſty's reign, entitled An act to amend, and render more effectual, in his Majeſty's dominions in America, an act paſſed in this preſent ſeſſion of Parliament entitled An act for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

Reſolved, That it appears to this Committee that an act of Aſſembly hath been paſſed in the ſaid province for furniſhing the barracks in the cities of New York and Albany with firewood and candles, and other neceſſaries therein mentioned, for his Majeſty's forces, inconſiſtent with the proviſions, and in oppoſition to the directions of the ſaid act of Parliament.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee that until proviſion ſhall have been made by the ſaid Aſſembly for furniſhing the King's troops with all the neceſſaries required by the ſaid act of Parliament, the Governour, Council, and Aſſembly, be reſpectively reſtrained and prohibited from paſſing or aſſenting to any act of Aſſembly, for any other purpoſe whatſoever.

The firſt reſolution of the Committee being read a ſecond time,

The Houſe was moved that an act made in the 5th year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, entitled An act to amend, and render more effectual, in his Majeſty's dominions in America, an act paſſed in this preſent ſeſſion of Parliament, entitled An act for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters, might be read.

And the ſame being read accordingly,

A motion was made, and the queſtion being put that the ſaid reſolution be re-committed, it paſſed in the negative.

A motion was made, and the queſtion being put that, for the better ſecuring the dependency of his Majeſty's dominions in America upon the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain, all perſons within his Majeſty's ſaid dominions who ſhall be elected or appointed Governour, Member of the Council, General Aſſembly, Houſe of Repreſentatives, or General Court, of any province within the ſame; and alſo all other perſons within the ſame who by any charter, act of Parliament, or provincial law, are required to take the oaths of allegiance and abjuration, be required to ſubſcribe a declaration, "That the "colonies and plantations in America are, and of right "ought to be, ſubordinate unto, and dependent upon, "the Imperial Crown and Parliament of Great Britain; "and that the King's Majeſty, by and with the advice "and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and "Commons, of Great Britain, in Parliament aſſembled, "had, hath, and of right ought to have, full power and "authority to make laws and ſtatutes of ſufficient force "and validity to bind the colonies and people of America, "ſubjects of the Crown of Great Britain, in all caſes "whatſoever."

It paſſed in the negative.

Reſolved, Nem. Con. That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to confer ſome marks of his Royal favour on thoſe Governours and officers in the ſeveral colonies who diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their zeal and fidelity in ſupporting the dignity of the Crown, the juſt rights of Parliament, and the ſupreme authority of Great Britain, over the colonies, during the late diſturbances in America.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 6.

By the heavy rains laſt week, we hear of ſeveral mill dams being carried away in different parts of the country; and that Col. Harwood's mill, in Warwick county, is entirely deſtroyed. One of the millſtones was born down, by the rapidity of the current, upwards of 50 yards.

Mr. PRINTER.

FREDERICKSBURG, *July* 22, 1767.

AS I gave the publick an aſſurance that I would clear up my character, and adopted a mode of doing it, by obtaining affidavits of ſome Gentlemen, as that mode is diſagreeable to ſome, and I cannot even obtain an anſwer from a certain Gentleman to ſundry pertinent queſtions, who was privy to part of the tranſactions of that affair, I have adopted a new mode, which is to make oath myſelf to the following narration, and thereby give my enemies an opportunity of gratifying their malice, by proving me a perjured villain, if they can; as the charges exhibited againſt me muſt make me as vile a man, if true. I ſhould not have given myſelf, or the publick, this trouble, had I not a view of being obliged to the publick for a livelihood: Therefore, your giving room in your paper for what follows will greatly oblige

Your humble ſervant,

B. GRYMES.

SOME time in October 1764 I went over to Falmouth, at the requeſt of Mr. Roger Dixon, to view a piece of land belonging to his brother, the Rev. Mr. John Dixon, which he told me the Truſtees wanted to purchaſe, to annex to the town, and lay off into lots, with a part of the ſtreet; that they had offered his brother 100l. or one fourth part of the money ariſing from the ſales, and had declared their intention to endeavour to obtain an act of Aſſembly to get part of the ſtreet taken off, if his brother would not accept of their offer, which would be a manifeſt injury to his brother, as it would deprive him of having a front on the ſtreet. As I had heard Col. Fielding Lewis ſay that he thought if Mr. Dixon's land held out double the quantity of what was taken off the ſtreet that he thought they ought to draw equal parts, and as I knew there was no good underſtanding between the parties, I went over purely with a view to ſerve both parties alike; and do ſolemnly ſwear that I did my utmoſt throughout the whole affair, and that I had not the leaſt deſire to ſerve one more than another. When I got to Falmouth, A. Cuninghame, Mr. Morſon, and ſeveral others, attended; we viewed the ſtreet part, Mr. Dixon's land, and the landing; we endeavoured to find out the quantity of land Mr. Dixon held, to ſee if it held out double the quantity of the ſtreet part; we meaſured a ſmall piece of ground which Mr. Dixon propoſed ſhould be given in by the Truſtees to his brother, to make his lot on the river ſquare, where they uſually ferried to and from; and, to the beſt of my knowledge, propoſed then drawing one part in three of the ſales, in proportion to the quantity of ground his brother held, allowing two feet for one. Mr. Dixon's propoſal was rejected by the Truſtees; and I believe for this reaſon, becauſe the ferry might be affected if Mr. Dixon held the lot on the river. I then publickly gave my opinion that as the Truſtees had poſſeſſion of the ferry, and as it was eſtabliſhed to the town by act of Aſſembly, that they would be preferred if they could make a place to land and take off at the wharf. The Truſtees then ſhowed me a place juſt below the wharf that they claimed, but there they could only land at high water. In meaſuring the ſtreet we adjudged 90 feet to be the proper diſtance to take off, as it would then leave a ſtreet about 63 feet wide, and would ſave a great expenſe of filling in earth to make a way to get into their houſes. Soon after the converſation about the ferry, A. Cuninghame, and others, left us, and only Mr. Morſon continued with us, who I thought ſeemed well diſpoſed to agree to the terms propoſed, and did expect he would have ſet the reſt to rights, and that the buſineſs would have been ſettled amicably; but, to my great ſurpriſe, very early in the ſeſſion a Member for K. George county called on the Clerk of the Committee of Propoſitions for the King George petition, and, when it was read, the Gentleman moved the Committee to report it reaſonable. I then informed the Committee how the Rev. Mr. John Dixon would be affected by it, and propoſed that he ſhould be informed of the petition, that he might attend the Committee and be heard; this was agreed to by the whole Committee (I believe) except the Member before mentioned, who oppoſed it. I adviſed the Rev. Mr. John Dixon of the petition and reſolution of the Committee, and he attended on the day appointed, and plead that if the Truſtees were allowed to take off part of the ſtreet, without annexing his land, that he ſhould be greatly prejudiced, by being deprived of a front on the ſtreet; that he was very willing to let his land go for a valuable conſideration, and, as he and the Truſtees could not agree on the price, he was willing to leave it to diſintereſted perſons, or to the Committee, to ſet a value. In order to give the Committee ſome inſight, I appealed to Col. Fielding

Lewis, a Member of the Committee, concerning the value, who was of the ſame opinion then as before. On the queſtion being put, there was a majority of one declared for rejecting the petition; and, as I made the majority, I declined giving a vote. The Committee being divided, the Chairman determined the petition reaſonable; and very juſtly I thought, becauſe it did not affect Mr. Dixon's annexing his land to the ſlipe petitioned for, whereas rejecting the petition would have deprived both the Truſtees and Mr. Dixon of what both deſired, only they could not agree on the value of the land. I then drew a petition for Mr. Dixon, and preſented it to the Houſe as ſoon as the Houſe ſat; and in opening the matter I informed the Houſe fully of the caſe, and as I was coming up the country I promiſed to uſe my endeavours to get the point ſettled amicably. The petition was received without the leaſt oppoſition, and in a few minutes the Chairman made his report; and, as I thought it would be beſt to have the whole come in together, I moved to have the reſolution of the Committee recommitted, and alleged as a reaſon that the Gentleman who had puſhed the petition ſo faſt did not know what he was about, for it was 90 feet, inſtead of 50, which was wanted to be taken off, but being ſet to rights, that the alteration might be made when the bill was committed to annex Mr. Dixon's land, I was content. The next day the Member for K. George (alluded to) agreed with me on a certain day when Mr. Dixon's petition for annexing his land, alſo his petition about the ferry, ſhould be heard before the Committee. When I got up I informed Mr. Roger Dixon of what had paſſed below, and adviſed him to go over to Falmouth and endeavour to ſettle the matter with the Truſtees; which he afterwards informed me he did, but without ſucceſs. I then wrote over to the Truſtees, and ſent a man on purpoſe with my letter. As they could not agree, I propoſed that they ſhould leave their diſpute to diſintereſted perſons to ſettle between them, or elſe have a number of Truſtees added. I made them fully acquainted with every thing that occurred, either by Mr. Dixon or by letter. I received a letter from A. Cuninghame, as an anſwer from the Truſtees, which I now have; wherein he ſays that they had reſolved to adhere to their former offer, that they were unanimouſly againſt having any Truſtees added, or troubling any Gentlemen with the affair, as it properly lay before the Truſtees. There is a requeſt on the back of the ſaid letter to let them ſee Mr. John Dixon's petition about adding his ground to the town and his right to the ferry, neither of which I had, therefore I could not oblige them. They then deſired I would carry a letter to their friend, to get the matter poſtponed a week longer, when they, or part of them, would be down at the Court of Oyer and Terminer; and requeſted the ſame of me, which I agreed to before I left this place. I alſo recommended it to them by Mr. William Alliſon (who brought over the letter, and ſaid they could not agree to any other terms than what they had offered) to conſider the matter; that I was ſatisfied they would loſe their bill if they could not agree on the price of the land, and that I ſhould be obliged to be againſt it myſelf. When I got to Williamſburg I delivered their letter to their friend, who informed me that the affair was all over, that Mr. Dixon's petitions were rejected. I was not a little aſtoniſhed at the Gentleman's conduct, and made free to tell him my ſentiments of one who paid ſo little regard to his word. Soon after the Houſe met, and the title of the bill being read, I oppoſed the reading of it at that time, and alleged that the Truſtees had wrote by me to the Gentleman who was preſſing the bill to get the affair poſtponed until they came down the next week, and that they wanted 90 inſtead of 50 feet taken off the ſtreet, therefore the bill ought to be committed, for if only 50 feet were taken off there would be very little difference in the ſtreet part and Mr. Dixon's land, as it would be all overflowed at times in very great freſhes; for I had been informed by the Truſtees that in the laſt great freſh the ferry boat was rowed along the hill ſide, which was all over the ground propoſed to be taken off, therefore it was abſolutely neceſſary to come up to the hill to ſave the expenſe of filling in earth between the hill and the houſes full 40 feet, about 8 or 10 feet deep. The anſwer was that the bill had been committed and amended, and an old Member informed the houſe that he was well acquainted with the land, that Mr. Dixon's was overflowed every freſh, and the other never was; as the oppoſition was great, and I was ſo roundly contradicted, I could do no more than aſſert that I had confined myſelf to the truth, and was aſtoniſhed that any Gentleman would venture to aſſert in that Houſe what he muſt know would call his honour in queſtion at a future day. The bill being read, I oppoſed it as an unjuſt and uſeleſs law; firſt becauſe it would do Mr. Dixon a prejudice, who at that time had a front in the ſtreet; and in the next place the Truſtees would be obliged to apply again to get more ground taken off the ſtreet, becauſe it was 90 feet they wanted, and the bill was amended only to 70. As I had no ſupport I did not require a diviſion of the Houſe, when aſked by the Speaker if I would divide.

SPOTSYLVANIA, ſc.

BENJAMIN GRYMES, Gentleman, made oath before me that the above facts are truly ſtated, and that the whole is in ſubſtance true, and as near in words as he can recollect. Given under my hand this 22d day of July, 1767.

FIELDING LEWIS.

I muſt now beg leave to make a few obſervations. As I aſſerted that there was not one fact true which Mr. Factor had charged me with, I muſt beg the reader to compare his aſſertions with my juſtification, and they will find that I have made it out ſo, if my oath will paſs for truth; and, if it ſhould be doubted, I can produce an affidavit from Mr. Roger Dixon as to all the facts relating to him; and I can prove by Col. Lewis that what relates to him is the truth, and that I acted a very open and fair part on both ſides on the Aſſembly, alſo that he voted againſt the petition from his particular knowledge of the ſituation of Mr. Dixon's land, and how he would be affected by it; alſo that when Mr. Dixon's petition about the ferry was brought on before the Committee that he deſired it might be put off to a certain day, at the requeſt of Mr. John Dixon, as there was no one preſent to ſpeak to them, and that the indulgence (if it can be called one, after an agreement between the Member alluded to and myſelf) was refuſed. I am ſorry to ſay that I am certain the affair was not proſecuted with impartiality in regard to Mr. Dixon, alſo that ſome ſecret practice was made uſe of to my prejudice, by what was dropt in the debate by a worthy Gentleman; and as I have ſworn it, do now again repeat it, that I had not the leaſt attachment to Mr. Dixon more than to the Truſtees of Falmouth, and I hope never ſhall be prejudiced in favour of any man to cauſe me to act an unjuſtifiable part, much leſs ſo vile a part as to attempt to deceive the Aſſembly by falſehood, or to gain any point by baſe means. I hope the publick will excuſe me for this trouble, and not think me in the wrong for making uſe of the only method I have to redreſs my grievance, if forced thereto hereafter.

B. GRYMES.

Entered in the diſtrict of Accomack.

May 29. Nancy, Southy Eaſt, from Philadelphia, with 4 caſks of loaf ſugar, 8 barrels of moloſſes, 4 ſaddles, and 1 caſk of tin ware.

30. Mary Anne, Preſgrave Kennet, from Philadelphia, with 80 buſhels of ſalt, 1 hhd. of moloſſes, 1 box of European goods, and 1 hhd. of ſugar.

June 3. Calypſo, John Eaſton, from Rhode Iſland, with 2 tierces of moloſſes.

15. John and Betſey, William B. Bunting, from South Carolina, with 6 puncheons and 2 porter caſks of rum.

27. Old Plantation, Southy Waterfield, from Philadelphia, with a parcel of looſe earthen ware, and 2 ſaddles.

30. Little Hannah, Johannes Watſon, from Philadelphia, in ballaſt.

30. Charming Molly, David Gray, from Lewis on Delaware, with 2 hhds. of rum, 1 hhd. of moloſſes, 10 barrels of muſcovado ſugar, 12 kegs of biſcuit, 100 buſhels of ſalt, 2 bolts of oſnabrugs, and 1 box of hats.

Cleared.

June 2. Old Plantation, Southy Waterfield, for Philadelphia, with 1000 buſhels of oats, and 100 buſhels of wheat.

3. Little Hannah, Johannes Watſon, for Philadelphia, with 1200 buſhels of corn, and 2 bags of feathers.

15. Calypſo, John Eaſton, for Rhode Iſland, with 700 buſhels of corn, 40 buſhels of wheat, 20 buſhels of oats, 10 buſhels of black eyed peaſe and beans, 6 barrels of pork, 1 hhd. of ſmoked beef and bacon, and 100 wt. of feathers.

19. Nancy, Luke Heath, for Philadelphia, with 1300 buſhels of oats.

26. Nancy, William Wallop, for Philadelphia, with 400 buſhels of corn, 5000 hhd. ſtaves, and 500 wt. of feathers.

29. Mary Anne, Thomas Powell, for Philadelphia, with 639 buſhels of corn, 87 buſhels and a half of wheat, 40 buſhels of oats, 7 bags of feathers, and 3000 hhd. ſtaves.

Entered in the upper diſtrict of James *river.*

July 11. Induſtry, William Copeland Latimer, from Madeira, with 29 pipes of wine.

11. Jenny, Willoughby Morgan, from Barbados, with 25 hhds. of rum, and 5 barrels of brown ſugar.

14. Harriott, Thomas Herdman, from Dublin, in ballaſt.

16. Clyde, John Mackie, from Barbados, with 16 hhds. of rum, and 24 barrels of brown ſugar.

16. Guildford, William Laughtan, from Antigua, with 14 hhds. of rum, 1 hhd. of moloſſes, 2 tierces of refined ſugar, and 2 hhds. 5 barrels, and 1 tierce of muſcovado ſugar.

21. Betſey, John Atkinſon, from Liverpool, with European goods.

25. Molly, Charles Campbell, from Barbados, with 70 hhds. of rum, 44 barrels of ſugar, and 300 l. Barbados currency.

25. Earl of Bute, William Fullerton, from Glaſgow, via Iſle of May, with 6000 buſhels of ſalt.

27. Defiance, John Clarke, from Barbados, via Dominica, with 10 Negroes.

Cleared.

July 13. Randolph, Robert Walker, for London, with 398 hhds. of tobacco, 4 hhds. of ſkins, 1 hhd. 8 barrels, and 1 box of ginſeng, 459 bundles of hemp, 4 tuns of bar iron, 10,000 ſtaves, and 1 box of mineral.

13. Betſey, James Ure, for Barbados, with 400 buſhels of corn, 4 barrels of lard, and 20 hhds. of tobacco.

15. George, Peter Peterſon, for Glaſgow, with 431 hhds. of tobacco, 3 hhds. of ſkins, 15 bags of cotton, 7000 ſtaves, and 1 hhd. of rum.

Auguſt 1. Betſey and Hannah, John Sampſon, for Briſtol, with 66 hhds. of tobacco, 250 barrels of flour, 3048 buſhels of wheat, 4699 ſtaves, and 136 oak planks.

1. Jenny, Thomas Blagdon, for Hull, with 126 hhds. of tobacco, 200 barrels of pitch, 496 barrels of tar, 100 barrels of turpentine, 12,400 ſtaves, 2 pipes of wine, and 6415 lb. of hemp.

Advertiſements.

To be SOLD *for prime coſt,*

A COMPLETE HARPSICORD, with three ſtops, juſt imported from *London*, made by *Kirkman*, the Queen's inſtrument maker, and ſuppoſed by good judges to be the beſt in the colony. Inquire of the Printer.

THE ſubſcribers for Lots in the town of *Broadway*, on *Appamattox*, are deſired to meet at Mr. *Gwyn's*, in *Blandford*, on *Tueſday* the firſt of *September*, when the drawing begins. W. STARK.

On the ſame day will be ſold about 300 acres of LAND, adjoining the town, and extending on the river near half a mile. It is commonly called good corn land; near 50 acres, with ſlight manuring, will produce good tobacco. Here may be made, with little trouble, a very fine fiſhing place, which would produce 20 or 30 l. annual profit. This place may juſtly vie with moſt in the colony for its pleaſant and healthy ſituation. Fifteen months credit will be given, if required.

5 W. STARK.

IN 1758 I commanded a company of artificers. The Aſſembly gave them the additional pay of 6 d. per day while employed in that ſervice, deducting 20 s. per man paid by the General. And as there are ſtill three or four men, raiſed by Mr. *John Hickman* in *King William*, who have not as yet applied for their pay, I take this opportunity of informing them that they are to apply ſhortly, that I may have their receipts to ſettle the account, agreeable to the direction of the Houſe. I alſo inform the publick that I intend to leave the colony, and ſhall be abſent for ſome time.

1‖ JOHN FIELD.

HENRICO, *Auguſt* 1, 1767.

AT *Lily Valley* a three year old ſteer,
His mark is a ruff crop in every ear,
His colour is either brindled or brown,
And is poſted and 'praiſed to two pounds and a crown.
His belly and thighs are part of them white.
And the owner may have him on proving his right.

LEONARD WARD.

To be SOLD, *on terms to be agreed upon at the day of ſale, at Mr.* GEORGE NEAVILL's *ordinary, near the premiſes, the* 15*th day of* September *next (purſuant to an act of Aſſembly empowering the executors of Col.* Charles Carter, *late of* King George, *to make ſale of ſuch part of his unentailed lands as they ſhall find neceſſary for the payment of his debts)*

FOURTEEN thouſand acres of fine high and low grounds, lying in the counties of *Prince William* and *Fauquier*, on *Broad Run* and *Kettle Run*, to be laid off in lots, or otherwiſe, as may be agreed on, the executors being at all times ready to confer with any perſons inclinable to bargain for any of the ſaid lands before the day of ſale. There is a great number of remarkable fine ſtreams for griſt mills running through the ſaid tract, which lie within 25 or 30 miles of publick navigation, on *Potowmack* and *Rappahannock* rivers.

LANDON CARTER.
CHARLES CARTER.

On Monday *the* 26*th of* October *(if fair, otherwiſe next fair day) will be expoſed to ſale, to the higheſt bidder,*

FOUR Hundred and Fifteen Acres of LAND, on *Eaſt North Eaſt* river, in *Spotſylvania* county; and 300 acres on *Pamunkey* river, in *Louiſa* county. The land is chiefly low grounds, has good buildings, and is in good order for cropping. Any perſons inclinable to purchaſe before the day of ſale are deſired to apply to the ſubſcriber, living in *Amherſt* county. The ſale will be on the firſt mentioned land, and terms agreed on by

2‖ THOMAS WIATT.

TAKEN up, in *Brunſwick*, a black mare, about 4 feet high, with a ſtar in her forehead, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, and branded on the near buttock S; poſted, and appraiſed to 30 s.

‖ THOMAS PARHAM.

TAKEN up, in *Brunſwick*, a ſmall ſorrel mare, with a ſtar in her forehead, and branded on the near buttock C; poſted, and appraiſed to 3 l.

‖ MARK JACKSON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 29, 1767.

THE very great arrears, of many years ſtanding, which ſtill remain due to the Treaſury, oblige me once more to call upon every one concerned to make immediate payments. Beſides taking this publick method, upon my firſt coming into office, I have been at the pains of writing particularly to every individual, whom I found in arrear for taxes, and giving him a diſtinct account of his balance. The many promiſes I received of payments in the *April* and *June* courts induced me to wait with patience, in hopes that they would have been complied with; but finding myſelf egregiouſly diſappointed, the general duty of office, ſtrongly enforced by a late preremptory order of the Houſe of Burgeſſes, at length conſtrains me to give this notice that, unleſs the ſeveral balances are paid by the twentieth day of *September* next, I ſhall immediately after that time ſue out executions upon all judgments already obtained, and ſhall, moreover, at the ſucceeding General Court, move for judgments againſt all thoſe whoſe accounts may then ſtand open.

The Gentlemen officers who have not made up their accounts of recruiting money are deſired to do it immediately. Should I have occaſion hereafter to uſe this method of application, I am reſolved to deſcend to particulars, that the publick may judge in what manner the country has been treated by many of the collectors, and know with certainty who are the delinquents. If the ſeveral collectors could conveniently exchange the treaſury notes of later dates for thoſe emitted in *June* 1757, *April* and *October* 1758, I ſhould be glad they would do ſo, as it will be a means of ſinking the old notes with greater expedition, and I had much rather receive theſe in diſcharge of taxes than the others.

RO. C. NICHOLAS, Treaſurer.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 30, 1767.

THE large demands againſt the College having put the Preſident and Maſters under the neceſſity of calling in all the money due to them, as well on bond as otherwiſe, I take this method (for the laſt time) of making the ſame known; and that my inſtructions now are of ſuch a nature that nothing but punctual payments, on or before the firſt day of the next General Court, will prevent the bringing ſuits immediately after that time.

It is alſo inſiſted that, for the future, the advance of a half year payment for board be regularly made, according to the expreſs order of the Viſiters, and as mentioned in a former advertiſement to this purpoſe.

It is adviſable that thoſe Gentlemen, whoſe ſons leave the College without intending to return, ſhould, in order to prevent their being charged for a longer time than their ſons were actually boarders (which has ſometimes happened, on a ſuppoſition they were to return) give immediate notice to

Their moſt obedient ſervant,

‖ JOHN BLAIR, Jun.

NEWCASTLE, *July* 27, 1767.

ALL perſons indebted to us, *Morgan, Thomas*, and Co. or *Thomas, Griffiths*, and *Thomas*, of *Briſtol*, on bond or account, are deſired to pay the ſame immediately to Meſſ. *Syme* and *Pearſon*, merchants in *Hanover*, who are legally authoriſed to receive the ſame.

‖ GRIFFITHS & THOMAS.

To be SOLD *at* Hanover *court-house, on* Thurſday *the 1ſt of* October,

FIFTEEN fine *Virginia* born SLAVES, belonging to the eſtate of Mr. *John Armiſtead*, deceaſed. One half the purchaſe money to be paid down, and credit will be allowed for the other half until the firſt of *April* 1768. Bond with ſecurity will be required by

4 The EXECUTORS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 30, 1767.

AS I find that charging the poſtage of letters is very inconvenient, and often productive of diſputes upon a ſettlement; and as I am obliged to diſburſe money weekly, to pay the different poſtmen, as alſo to ſettle accounts every quarter with the Poſtmaſters General: This is to give notice that no letters will, for the future, be delivered, unleſs the poſtage is paid.

JOHN DIXON, D. P.

N. B. A perſon will go about every poſt day with the town letters, and liſts publiſhed monthly of what letters remain in the Poſt Office.

STolen from the ſubſcriber in *Northampton* county, *North Carolina*, the 15th inſtant *(July)* at the ferry houſe on *Roanoke* river, oppoſite the town of *Halifax*, out of the paſture belonging to Mr. *James Leſlie*, a very valuable iron gray horſe, half blooded, got by *Crewford*, about 14 hands high, canters well, trots hard, roached mane and ſwitch tail, his footlocks trimmed cloſe, has great ſpirit, had on a ſmall bell, has a freſh cut in one of his hind feet between his footlocks, which was juſt ſkinned over when he was ſtolen, and branded on the ſhoulder W; he formerly belonged to Mr. *Benjamin Bynum* in *Virginia*, but now the property of Mr. *John M'Williams*, in *Halifax* town, and was put in my care. Stolen alſo at the ſame time, a white horſe, belonging to Mr. *James Leſlie*, about 4 feet 4 inches high, canters well, trots eaſy, is a very good draught horſe, but the brand unknown. Whoever brings the ſaid horſes to me, at the ferry houſe, ſhall have 20 s. for each, and on conviction of the thief 4 l.

2 PETER LEEMING.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's paſture at *Rocky Ridge*, laſt *Wedneſday* night, a middle ſized dark bay horſe, about 12 years old, trots out of hand, paces a little, ſhod before, may eaſily be known by his wanting teeth on the far ſide of his mouth, and branded on the near ſhoulder GH or HG. He is ſuppoſed to be taken away by a large free fellow, of a yellow complexion, who hires himſelf about as a ſawer, by the name of *John Wallace*, and it is probable has taken his route either through *Peterſburg* or *Amelia* county, for the borders of *North Carolina*, where his relations live. Whoever brings me the horſe ſhall have 20 s. reward, and 5 l. on conviction of the thief.

JAMES LYLE.

TAKEN up, in ~~*Goochland*~~, a gray mare, about 4 feet 5 inches high, with a bob tail and hanging mane, an underkeel in the left ear, and branded on the near buttock S; poſted, and appraiſed to 6 l.

JOSEPH JOHNSON.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a red cow, her mark is a ſtraight piece taken from the lower ſide of the left ear; poſted, and appraiſed to 40 s.

RICHARD JONES.

TAKEN up, in *Louiſa*, a light coloured gray horſe, about 4 feet 4 inches high, with a ſnip on his noſe, a ſwitch tail, paces out of hand, and branded on the near buttock 4; poſted, and appraiſed to 3 l.

JOHN CARR.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a black horſe, about 4 feet 2 inches high, with a ſtar in his forehead, and branded on the near buttock MR in a piece; poſted, and appraiſed to 5 l.

JOHN COX.

TAKEN up, in *Caroline*, a cheſtnut ſorrel horſe, about 4 feet 5 inches high, appears to be young, has ſeveral ſaddle ſpots, had a very good bell on, with a broad leather collar, and branded on the near buttock 5; poſted, and appraiſed to 6 l. and the bell to 6 s.

JOHN MINOR.

TAKEN up, in *Glouceſter*, a dark bay horſe, about 14 hands high, with a roached mane and bob tail, branded on the off buttock g, on the off ſhoulder I, and on the near buttock O; poſted, and appraiſed to 40 s.

WILLIAM HARVEY.

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE young handſome *NEGRO FELLOW*, about 18 or 20 years of age, has every qualification of a genteel and ſenſible ſervant, and has been in many different parts of the world. He ſhaves, dreſſes hair, and plays on the *French* horn. He lately came from *London*, and has with him two ſuits of new clothes, and his *French* horn, which the purchaſer may have with him. Inquire at the Printing Office of Meſſ. *Purdie* and *Dixon*.

THE QUITRENTS due to his Majeſty for the year 1766, and the arrears of former years, the Sheriffs are deſired to ſatisfy as ſoon as poſſible, that I may be enabled to make a remittance, agreeable to my inſtructions.----- Whoever fails to ſettle with the Auditor, and to pay the balance into the Receiver's office, before the firſt day of *September* next, will be allowed no further indulgence.

R. CORBIN, D. R. G.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, at* Thomas Eggleton's *in* Peterſburg, *on the 20th of* Auguſt *next (if fair, otherwiſe next fair day) the ſale to begin at three o'clock,*

A VERY VALUABLE PLANTATION, where ROBERT LANGLEY now lives, lying on *Appamattox* river, about four miles above *Peterſburg*, known by the name of *Burlington*, containing by eſtimation 372 acres, whereon is a large commodious dwelling-houſe, and all convenient out-houſes, a fine garden, orchards, *&c.* in very good order, and ſuitable for a genteel family. Six months credit will be allowed for one half the purchaſe money, and twelve months for the other half, on giving bond with good ſecurity to

JOHN HUNT.

To be SOLD *at* PUBLICK AUCTION, *on* Thurſday *the 3d of* September *next, purſuant to a decree of* GLOUCESTER *county court,*

ONE hundred and fifty acres of very valuable LAND, lying on *Slut's* creek, in *Glouceſter* county; alſo about 15 valuable SLAVES. The terms will be agreed on at the day of ſale.

Tdf LEWIS BURWELL, Jun. Sheriff.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, the 19th of *June*, at the Hon. *Richard Corbin's*, Eſquire, *King* and *Queen* county, a dark bay horſe, 4 feet 7 inches and a half high, with a hanging mane and bob tail, a ſmall ſtar in his face, and ſome white ſpots upon his back. Whoever brings him to the ſubſcriber, at the aforeſaid place, ſhall have 30 s. reward.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

N. B. A mulatto fellow named AMOS, who has been uſed to go by water, and belongs to Mr. *William Meredith* in this neighbourhood, run away the ſame day the horſe was miſſing, and is ſuſpected of having carried him off.

STOLEN or STRAYED from *Lunenburg* county, a bay roan horſe, with a roached mane and bob tail, about 14 hands high, ſhod before, paces naturally, had a bell on when he went away, branded on the near buttock ꓤI, and on the near ſhoulder I. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber, living near the lower end of *Lunenburg*, or gives ſuch intelligence that he may be had again, ſhall have 40 s. reward.

THOMAS MOODIE.

To be SOLD,

A VERY VALUABLE TRACT (adjoining the town of *Fairfax*, in *Culpeper* county, where the court-houſe ſtands, and ſurrounding the ſaid town) containing 220 acres of rich land, as alſo 20 lots of ground, of half an acre each, one of which is improved, with a dwelling-houſe 28 by 16, with two brick chimnies, and two other ſmall houſes for lodging rooms, 20 by 12, with a brick chimney, and a ten foot ſhed, a kitchen 16 feet ſquare, with a brick chimney, a dairy, ſmoke-houſe, and ſtable, as alſo a warehouſe 16 by 12, ſhedded and planked. There is on the land a large quantity of meadow ground, and a fine paſture under a good fence. There cannot be a more convenient or profitable place for tradeſmen or manufacturers to ſettle at in *Virginia* than this ſpot, which is ſurrounded with a very thick neighbourhood and rich lands, where tradeſmen of all ſorts are much wanted. This tract is to be ſold with or without the improved lot herein mentioned, or with or without the tavern before advertiſed by me, to which it would be a great advantage in ſupplying wood, proviſions, and provender for horſes, as well for the uſe of the tavern as the town. The price of the premiſes is ſeparately, *viz.*

For the land adjoining the town,	£. 400
For the improved lot,	200
For the naked lots,	10 each.
For the tavern, and two lots and improvements,	500
In the whole,	£. 1300

which is at leaſt 200 l. leſs than the real value. Whoever incline to purchaſe are deſired to apply to Mr. ROBERT COLEMAN, living in *Fairfax* town, or to me in *Frederickſburg*.

2 m ROGER DIXON.

To be SOLD *together, or in parcels,*

ABOUT 3000 ACRES of LAND, in *Hanover* county, within ſix or ſeven miles of *Page's* warehouſe. I propoſe attending *Hanover* court in *Auguſt* next, to receive propoſals; but if any one ſhould incline to treat ſooner, the terms, which will be very reaſonable, may be known by applying to me at *Bremo*, in *Henrico* county.

5 BOWLER COCKE, Jun.

On Monday *the 9th of* NOVEMBER *next will be expoſed to publick ſale, at the* Rocky Ridge, *in* Cheſterfield *county,*

ONE hundred valuable SLAVES, belonging to the eſtate of Col. CHARLES CARTER, deceaſed. Six months credit will be allowed, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity to the executors.

20 LANDON CARTER. CHARLES CARTER.

For SALE,

A TRACT of 3000 acres of LAND, in the county of ALBEMARLE, on the three forks of *Pretty's* creek, on which is a great deal of very valuable low ground, and as much cleared (with houſes and proper improvements) as is ſufficient for fifteen working hands. The plantations thereon produce very good crops of tobacco and corn, and fine ſtocks of cattle and hogs; the price is 900 l. Alſo a tract of 1500 acres of good land, on the *Hedgeman* river, in *Culpeper* county, running three miles on the river, and affords a good deal of low ground, both high and low ground very good; the price is 500 l. Alſo a valuable tract of 400 acres, in *Culpeper* county, very rich and level, where Col. *Gabriel Jones* lately lived, having ſeveral valuable houſes and improvements thereon, now in the tenure of Mr. *Laurence Slaughter*, and about 30 miles diſtant from *Frederickſburg*; the price is 300 l. Alſo my tavern at *Culpeper* court-houſe, in *Fairfax* town, being a large new commodious houſe, with convenient out-houſes, ſtable, garden, and all proper improvements, and has vaſt cuſtom, vending 500 pounds worth of liquors original coſt in a year, the rent of which is worth 60 l. a year; the price is 500 l. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe either of the above tracts of land, or tavern, will find either of them a good bargain, and worth their while to apply to me, at *Frederickſburg*.

2 m ROGER DIXON.

N. B. The lots and houſes in the tenure of Mr. *James Hume*, in the moſt pleaſant ſituation on the main ſtreet in *Frederickſburg* (before advertiſed by me) are ſtill to be ſold, or let for a term of years, on very reaſonable conditions, in order to ſatisfy ſome debts I am liable for as ſecurity for the ſaid *James Hume*. R. D.

To be SOLD,

A FORGE, and geared GRIST MILL, both well fixed, and ſituated on a plentiful and conſtant ſtream, near *Todd's* warehouſe, in *King* and *Queen* county, with ſeveral SLAVES uſed to work there, as finers, hammermen, and colliers, and well acquainted with the buſineſs; alſo two valuable blackſmiths, and about 2000 acres of land adjoining or near the forge. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to me, in *King William* county. Tf BERNARD MOORE.

To be SOLD,

FOURTEEN hundred acres of very good TOBACCO LAND, lying on *Turkey* creek, in *Hanover* county, and not above ten acres cleared in the whole tract. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to

Tf NATHANIEL W. DANDRIDGE.

To be SOLD, *on twelve months credit,*

ABOUT 20,000 acres of LAND in *Amherſt* county, to which an indiſputable title will be made, and laid off in lots as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Apply to Col. *William Cabell* (who is Attorney for the executors of *Philip Grymes*, Eſq; deceaſed, and lives in *Amherſt* county) or to Tf LUNSFORD LOMAX, Jun.

Scheme of a Lottery

FOR diſpoſing of 146 LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold.—The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of thoſe moſt remote from the water, which have been ſold, not being leſs than 20 l. which is far below a medium between that ſum and what was given for ſeveral near the water, the unſold lots are rated at 30 l. each, accounting 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, on which *Page's* warehouſes ſtand, one lot; and 24, 35, 36, 47, 48, 49, on which *Crutchfield's* warehouſes ſtand, one other lot only, ſo that there will be but 137 lots in the whole to be drawn for; and it is propoſed that there ſhall be no more than that number of chances, and conſequently no blanks. The conſideration money will not be required of Gentlemen willing to become adventurers, and ſubſcribing to the ſcheme, until *April* next; when it is to be paid to the proprietor at *Williamſburg*, either in caſh, or 3000 wt. of tobacco. The drawing will be ſoon after the ſubſcription ſhall be completed, of which notice ſhall be given in the *Virginia* Gazette. *Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompſon*, and *Jerman Baker*, Eſquires, will be managers of the lottery, or any three of them. Tf MANN PAGE.

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